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tions of considerable depth and ascertaining if there be layers differing in composition. At the present time we know nothing about the depth of marine deposits beyond eighteen inches. The *Michael Sars* will leave Plymouth about April 6. A series of sections will be made from the coasts of Europe over the continental slope into deep water as far south as Gibraltar, and even off the coast of Africa as far south as Mogador. Observing stations will then be made as far as Madeira and the Azores. Should good weather be encountered, she may then proceed to Newfoundland, Iceland, the Faröes and Scotland. Should, however, the weather not permit this extended cruise, the ship will return again along the coasts of Europe to the Faröe Islands. Sir John Murray, Dr. Johan Hjort, Professor Gran, Dr. Helland-Hansen and Mr. Koefoed will take part in the expedition. Captain Tversen has been in command of the ship for the past seven years, and the crew are experienced in deep-sea work.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE Board of Trustees of the Reed Institute will establish at Portland, Ore., a College of Arts and Sciences, with the bequest of \$2,000,000 left by the late Mrs. Amanda W. Reed.

SENATOR GUGGENHEIM, of Colorado, has undertaken to give buildings to the State Agricultural College and to the State Normal School. It will be remembered that Senator Guggenheim has recently given valuable buildings to the University of Colorado and the State School of Mines.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the Yale corporation has decided to place the new Sloane Physical Laboratory on the Hillhouse property, two blocks north of the new Sheffield campus. Mr. Charles C. Haight, who has been the architect for the Vanderbilt dormitories, the university library and Phelps Hall, has been chosen as architect.

FORTY-SEVEN Chinese students have come to this country to enter different colleges at the expense of the Chinese government. They

will be followed next year by 153 students, and the 200 students will be educated in this country with the indemnity growing out of the Boxer troubles and returned by our government to China. The whole sum will be devoted to educational work. Students will be sent from China after earning appointments by competitive examinations. Each student is to study five years in American schools. The students are in charge of Tong Kwoh On, of the Chinese Foreign Office, a graduate of Yale University.

DR. G. C. DUNCAN, recently a Fellow in the Lick Observatory, University of California, has been appointed instructor in astronomy in Harvard University.

MR. CHARLES E. TEMPLE, A.B. (Nebraska, 1906), A.M. (1909), has been appointed instructor in botany at the University of Michigan.

DR. JULES BRADY has been appointed assistant professor of diseases of children in the St. Louis University School of Medicine.

DR. JOHN WYLLIE NICOL has been appointed the McCall Anderson Memorial lecturer in dermatology in the University of Glasgow.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE ENDOWMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN, A CHECK TO THE INSTITUTIONAL "EXPLOITATION" OF GENIUS

WHEN rumors of the intention of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to devote a goodly portion of his vast wealth to the encouragement of science first reached the academic world, it was hinted in certain quarters that his benefaction might possibly take the form of endowing men and women rather than institutions. What a few men of science openly, and many more privately, advocated, seemed on the eve of realization. The servitude of the individual investigator to the whims of governing bodies, the gross and petty tyrannies of presidents, and the time-destroying and soul-sickening vanities of faculties, appeared about to end. But the development of the Carnegie Institution, as it now exists, has pushed aside once more the fulfilment of such dreams. Later,

the announcement of the establishment of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, with its pensions for teachers in colleges and universities, aroused again hopes that the status of the individual would be significantly and permanently improved, but the policy finally adopted dashed them to the ground. Indeed, it has been argued, with some show of justice, that the Carnegie pensions, far from being a benefit to men of science engaged in academic work, will act as a distinct hindrance, since there are not wanting signs that some institutions are already taking into account these pensions when fixing or advancing salaries. Thus, it may happen that the provision intended to benefit the professor, when worn out by investigation and teaching, or his widow, when he is dead, will actually serve as a means of keeping down his salary while alive and rendering the best service possible. Only those who are to be "benefited" can appreciate to the full the crushing effect of such a procedure. "He'll get a Carnegie pension, anyway, when his time comes!" What a miserable philosophy of academic life those words can cover! The exploitation, in this way, by institutions of investigators and teachers still in their prime, or in the best days of their youth, is a sin too heinous to be quite covered by the charity-mantle of an old-age pension. The possibilities here for "graft" at the expense of manhood and womanhood are as dangerous and degrading as anywhere in the realm of politics. The authorities of the Carnegie Foundation must see to it that the selection of "picked young men" and their retention as cheaply as possible will remove the institution indulging in such practises from the sphere of its benefits. Much could be done at their initiative to make the hire worthy of the laborer. That in any profession or department of service to mankind advantage should be taken of zeal, devotion and ability on the lowest basis ought to be now impossible. That a young man or a young woman of genius ought to be kept both poor and in leading-strings is neither humane nor evolutionally justifiable. Youth that dares and does ought to be well fed bodily and spiritually. One of

the saddest chapters in the history of education deals with the young men and women who have been "exploited" by institutions and then dropped, like a lemon sucked dry, or retained on the staff at starvation wages. For this state of affairs, so unjust to the individual and so corruptive of the best human instincts and ideals, some drastic remedy is needed. The present writer believes that the endowment of men and women and the adoption of the policy that universities are for men, not men for universities, would go far toward relieving the situation and making conditions helpful to individual genius and worthy the dignity of scientific research. Certain independent fellowships of large income in Europe and America illustrate the point; so, likewise, the achievements of endowed men of genius, like Darwin, etc. Some of the things that would result, if such a policy were adopted, may be here briefly outlined.

1. *Health and Rest.*—Endowment of the individual would be of great physical and moral, as well as intellectual, benefit. It would enable the investigator to work in conformity with his own rhythm of rest and activity, and thus largely avoid the risk of bodily or mental break-down. He could also take his sabbatical year when he needed it and not merely when he could get it or beg it. The all-too-common spectacle of a professor (with a family to care for besides himself) reduced to the necessity of recuperating by getting well again on half his salary or even less, would be no more, and the theory ended that a sick man needs less to get well with than a well man to keep well on. Such endowment would protect investigators from summer schools and those other academic fringes that are a burden to body and soul. Hours need not then be wasted arranging man-millinery, rehearsing for academic functions, standing in line, sitting on platforms, marching from building to building, and submitting to the increasing fads and fancies of the American universities. An endowed man would feel his backbone stiffened enough to join the few protesting now and put an end to the subordination of science to the gown and its long train of absurd inconsequentialities made so much

of by many schoolmen; and also the sacrifice of higher education to the fatal alliance of undergraduate and post-graduate instruction. It would also preserve the summer vacation from the inroads of presidents and governing bodies of educational institutions whose ill-concealed (sometimes openly avowed) ideal is often that of an educational factory running all the year round on the schedule of the overseer. It would do much to end the spectacle of the *sanus professor in academia infirma*, and prevent many of the physical and mental break-downs resulting from the atmosphere of colleges and universities so detrimental to the sympathetic development and the sane and reasonable utilization of the genius of the individual. Endowment of the individual would also establish on a firm basis the "sabbatical year," and other needed provisions for prolonging the academic life of the investigator.

2. *The Human Side of Scientific Life.*—Endowment of the individual would go far toward relieving, and, in the end abolishing altogether, the long-existing situation by means of which educational institutions as such have profited at the expense of the family and human social instincts. No more would all grades below that of full professor have attached to them salaries whose size and static character indicate, if not a desire to prevent marriage, a more or less deliberate decision to ignore the new conditions which it creates. The true university must recognize that bachelorhood, while it may be cheaper, is ultimately no real gain to science and that, for the purposes of research, as in every other field of human effort, the best man is he who is most of a man. A university of half-men is but a torso after all. Science should be an aid, not an impediment, to marriage. A man and a woman working together, as far as possible, should be, here, as everywhere else, the ideal condition. No more than any other field of human endeavor can science refuse to do homage to that divine union of man and woman which has been the source of all things good, beautiful and true since the race began. A unisexual science is an evolutionary anomaly, the fad of a season, if the season does seem

long-drawn out and some of the fashion-makers are the *beatipossidentes* of the educational world. The day of the hermit and the recluse in science is by forever. Humanity can not and will not permit individuals whose aim in life is supposed to be the search after truth and the increase of knowledge, to withdraw themselves absolutely from religious, social and political life. It will see to it that their incomes are sufficient to enable them to be a part of the human world about them and share in its activities, as well as devote themselves to the various subjects of scientific research of which they are the authoritative representatives. This further humanizing of men and women of science would come through the endowment of the individual. Academic freedom of the highest order would have as its correlate a human devotion to the needs of humanity, and the greater the man of science, the greater his interest in, and his contribution to, the solution of the essential problems of human social existence.

For many, if not, indeed, the great majority of professors, exclusive of those who have inherited money, or married wives with incomes of their own, an academic career means loss not only of the reasonable luxuries of life, but also of many of its common enjoyments, and sometimes even of its chief necessities. The treatment of a professor in the matter of office room, stationary and other supplies, secretarial and stenographic assistance, etc., suffers altogether by comparison with similar grades of officials in business houses that are great, but institutions in no wise more important or better off financially than our great universities. It is not uncommon that an instructor or a professor, doing excellent work, and recognized as an authority on his special subject, with a salary hardly sufficient to live upon (at the present moment, *e. g.*, with a purchasing capacity from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. less than what it had been five or ten years before) has to pay his own expenses to every scientific meeting he attends, write everything he publishes with his own hand, and pay for official letter-heads, envelopes, and even stamps out of his own pocket. Moreover, institutions that allow such things

to go on will often make it necessary for members of the faculty to indulge in high-priced gowns, cater to social conventions, and perform all sorts of extra duties and burdensome functions without the slightest additional compensation. In many cases even evenings and Sundays are not respected, but have constant inroads made upon them. Some of these things may seem petty at times, but they are often quite sufficient to clog genius in all its higher and nobler activities. It is expenditure of energy upon such things and worry about them that not infrequently sap body and brain together. Yet so many heads of educational institutions have not a twinge of conscience as they oversee, year in and year out, genius suffering from such menial tasks.

3. *Discrimination Against Women.*—The endowment of individuals would put an end to the sex-criterion of remuneration for the laborer in the field of science, for men and women could then be paid according to their needs and their abilities and not according to their sex. Women of genius would be given an equal opportunity with men of genius, and the absurd distinctions of salary inherited from the public schools would no longer be a drag upon the scientific work of the university. The woman of science, like the man, would be worthy her hire. No woman seeking advancement in the academic world would need to have her position and her recompense determined by a board of trustees consisting entirely of men or be judged by a man president and professors whose views on the "sphere" of the other sex are almost medieval and whose use for women at a university is merely a sort of psychic polygamy, in which they can be wedded to science without having any real children of their own. It would make women of talent and genius independent of the male-manned faculties so often below them in honor, honesty and devotion to science and scientific ideals.

4. *The Question of Honesty.*—It has been urged by some that endowed men and women could not be trusted to "earn their wages," if they were not under the restraints of the present system. This amounts to saying that

the average man or woman of science to be thus endowed is not the equal in honesty and personal integrity of the average college or university president, the average member of a board of trustees or the average member of an educational trust. And every one knows the untruth of such a statement. Professorial honor is just as great as presidential or executorial. A "Lexowing" of educational institutions would not be all to the disadvantage of the professors and to the credit of academic heads and boards of government. Individuals are quite as honest as institutions.

5. *Research and Teaching.*—One of the most wasteful and unjustifiable policies now in vogue in higher education is the imposition upon those engaged in scientific research of mere routine teaching and lecturing. This has killed off many a promising investigator and is responsible to a considerable degree for the surprisingly small output of original ideas and discoveries in certain American educational centers. The endowment of the individual would help much here, where academic freedom of the highest type is so sorely needed. Universities do not hesitate to demand teaching or lecturing of every member of the staff and sometimes the authorities spend time and energy in seeking to increase rather than decrease the hours thus employed. A young man or young woman whom God and nature intended to be a first-class investigator is, by the devices of a president or the demands of a board of trustees, metamorphosed for a good part of the year into a teacher of quite ordinary capacities toiling at hack-work under factory-rules. No surer way of atrophying real genius or killing it outright could possibly be invented. Every fertile hour of invention and production is subject to the deadly interruption of the class-room exercise. Yet it seems to delight so many academic authorities to be able to report that every professor spends his hours of "teaching" every week, whether he has any talent for it or not, or whether every moment thus employed may be a distinct impediment to the effectual exploitation of his genius for scientific research. The true university of the future must guarantee the real investigator

immunity from the infliction of the classroom. Much toward this end can be achieved by endowing the individual and making him free to follow the bent of his genius, refusing to be what he is not or do what he ought not to do; by assuring him that devotion to his real task in life does not mean starvation or the avoidance of human duties and social service altogether.

6. *The Real University*.—The endowment of the individual would make possible the appearance of the real university. Hitherto universities, like colleges, have been the creations and the creatures of one man or set of men, not necessarily scientifically-minded at all. Presidents and boards of trustees, often animated and controlled by religious prejudices, political amenities, social prescriptions, personal bias, etc., have had the power to assemble a heterogeneous body of teachers and investigators, among whom no two, though personally unobjectionable and practically equal in ability or experience, may hold the same title or receive the same salary, constitute them a college, or a university, and, after meeting the necessary legal and other preliminaries, begin the task of educating the youth of the land. Outside of the few that are happily neither, the so-called higher institutions of learning are often trustee-ridden or president-ridden, or both, as is sometimes unfortunately the case. Often the faculties have little or no power of their own, being entirely subordinate to and dictated to at all times by the president or the board of government, or ground between the upper and nether mill stone of both. Such institutions are not genuine universities, but merely places of education after the model of the factory or the local habitations of great trusts. The true university can arise only through the free and spontaneous association of men and women of science, whose movements are subject neither to the personal opinions of a strong president nor to the policies of a board of trustees chosen with absolutely no reference to the advancement of science through research, but merely as approved guardians of a certain amount of money set apart for educational purposes. With the endowment of the individual the

fact would be made clear that universities are made for men, not men for universities. It would mean the end of a universalitarianism, as evil sometimes in its results as ever was Sabbatarianism of the narrowest sort. The true university must be one of men, not of positions, and the scholar must be honored for his wisdom and knowledge and not for "executive ability" or opportunist skill in getting along with the "powers that be," and thus easily securing the promotion or the increase in salary denied to others not a whit less capable or deserving. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished. And until such real universities arose, endowment of men and women would ensure them a freedom of movement impossible and unprocurable under the present system, where the income of the individual professor is derived from the institution he serves and does not reach him as the meed of his scientific achievements. If the professor himself were endowed, he would have some choice in the matter, and he would not of necessity be compelled to associate himself with a college or a university whose policies he disliked, or with one whose evident purpose was the spectacular exploitation of his scientific genius. He would be able to wait for the "psychological moment," and qualified to seek among the institutions competing for his services the one best suited to his personality, his temperament, his methods of work, and his conceptions of the duties of a man and a man of science. The very fact that he could refuse an academic position and still go on with his investigations would raise the standard of appointments and improve the moral tone of the higher academic life, forcing colleges and universities in their relations with members of their faculties, present and prospective, to abandon the ideal of the factory and reach forward into the atmosphere of model business enterprises of the best type. Promotion unasked, where science and ability justify it, is more in place in a university than it is even in the office of a great railroad company. In this respect it is that not a few of the heads of our great educational institutions fail so lamentably when compared with the great railroad presidents.

They are skilful in picking out young men at small salaries and letting them grow old in the enjoyment of them, but not so great in creating for the best of them the environment most advantageous for their individual development and their productivity for science and human betterment. They utilize talent instead of fostering genius, for which they too often provide an early death that can hardly be termed euthanasia.

The institutional exploitation of genius has been tried long and on a large scale, and it is clearly not a success. Let us give the endowment of the individual as long and as extensive a trial and see what the results will be. Let us have the new university with the new ideals of the value of men of science to education and to human activities and ideals. Let us institute an academic freedom worthy the name!

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THE KUMBAINGGERI, TURRUBUL, KAIABARA AND
MYCOOLON TRIBES, AUSTRALIA

In his "Native Tribes of Southeast Australia," Dr. A. W. Howitt refers to the Kumbainggeri tribe (my Kumbainggeri) on the Bellinger River, on the east coast of New South Wales, and after mentioning their four intermarrying divisions, says:

It is not possible to say how these four subclasses (my sections) are placed in pairs representing the two moieties of the tribe, without which knowledge it can not be said whether descent is in the male or the female line.¹

Moreover, he places the Kumbainggeri amongst others under a general heading of "Tribes with male descent."

In 1897² and again in 1900³ I published a table of the four intermarrying sections of the Kumbainggeri tribe, showing how the sections are divided into two phratries or cycles, and supplying lists of totems belonging to each cycle. I stated that "the rules of

marriage and descent are precisely the same as in the Kamilaroi tribe." I also pointed out that whether a woman of the Womboöng section marries a Kurpoöng or Marroöng husband, her offspring is always Wirroöng. Mr. Edward Palmer had previously, in 1883, reported the four divisions of the Kumbainggeri, but he did not show their classification into phratries or cycles.⁴

The following is a copy of my table above referred to:

Phra- try or Cycle	Husband	Wife	Offspring
A {	Kurpoöng	Womboöng	Wirroöng
	Marroöng	Wirroöng	Womboöng
B {	Wirroöng	Marroöng	Kurpoöng
	Womboöng	Kurpoöng	Marroöng

There are feminine forms of these names, which appear in my table of 1897 and 1900, but they are omitted in the present table, for the sake of simplicity. It was stated in my former papers that Kurpoöng corresponds to Murri, Marroöng to Kubbi, Wirroöng to Ippai, and Womboöng to Kumbo, of the Kamilaroi divisions.

In 1898 I published a detailed account of the Burbung ceremony of initiation practised by the Kumbainggeri tribe with a comprehensive map of their territory.⁵ In 1900 I also described a preliminary form of initiation used by the same tribe, known as the Murrawin ceremony.⁶ In 1903 I published a grammar and vocabulary of the Kumbainggeri language.⁷

Having therefore been personally engaged in investigations among the Kumbainggeri tribe for a number of years, I am unwilling that Dr. Howitt's assertion that the line of descent can not be given, should go forth uncontradicted, especially as my works already quoted have made it indisputably clear that

⁴ *Journ. Anthropol. Inst., London*, XIII., p. 304.

⁵ *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Phila.*, XXXVII., pp. 54-73, map.

⁶ *Queensland Geographical Journal*, XVI., pp. 35-40.

⁷ *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien*, XXXIII., pp. 321-328.

¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 105 and 269.

² *Journ. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales*, XXXI., pp. 169-70.

³ *Queensland Geographical Journal*, XVI., p. 41.